Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph.

A previous U.S. patent [ ] 6,187,347 co-invented by James A. Paterson and J. A. Thompson, also co-inventors of the present case, these two cases being the only ones in which James A. Patterson and John A. Thompson are co-inventors, teaches utilizing an improved ion exchange resin, preferably in the form of a styrene divinylbenzene copolymer which has been sulfonated. The collective teaching of making this prior art resin is to be found in an earlier patent to co-inventor, Patterson, U.S. 4,291,980. This manufacturing method disclosed in the '980 patent was based at least in part on the production of spherical beads comprised of copolymer styrene and divinylbenzene as taught in U.S. Patents 2,366,007 and 3,463,320. An improvement better adapting this resin to the present invention is in the form of substantially reduced cross-linking down to about 0.25%.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph.

The following is offered as a brief explanation of one possible mechanism previously disclosed in U.S. Patent [ ] 6,187,347 which would explain the effectiveness of that related prior invention as described herebelow in full detail.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph.

It is known that the decomposition of potassium ferrate produces the finest particles of iron oxide (Fe_2O_3) available. (See U.S. Patent 4,545,974). Upon addition to water, K_2FeO_4, being fully soluble in water and therefore hydrophilic, becomes Fe^{+++} in the form of FeOOH, which upon drying, yields Fe_2O_3. The FeOOH (or $Fe_2O_3H_2O$) is a solid in suspension and this ultra-fine material seems to be an ideal irritant for platelet membranes, thereby releasing the prothroplastin that is needed to initialize clotting. It is possible that they may tend to rupture the platelets themselves, thereby causing a massive release of clotting factors as does the rough surface of a wound achieve the same end.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph.

Initially, it was shown in U.S. Patent [ ] 6,187,347 that the utilization of potassium ferrate, again likely based upon the above-recited theory, effectively accomplishes the accelerated clotting of blood flowing from an open wound. The apparent chemical hydrophilic ferrate reaction with water found in blood was offered as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph.

In addition to the above hydrophilic salts in the cation form, all zeolites, sulfonated coal, and natural reoccurring membranes such as protein membranes will also act in

compound form with ferrate to release the trivalent Fe^{+++} ion to effect blood and body fluid coagulation.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph.

The present invention in one aspect thereof may be viewed as an expansion of the teaching of U.S. Patent [ ] 6,187,347 as outlined hereinabove. The present invention deals with the utilization of an inorganic acid containing oxygen known as an oxyacid in the salt form. Select oxyacid salts alone or in combinations as described herebelow, appear to have a similar beneficial effect upon accelerating the coagulation of blood and other protein based fluids flowing from an open wound.